Y, furnishing the fatigue parties. This labor was of the most fatiguing nature. The working parties would often sink to their knees | tured ordnance and ordnance stores, it was in the mud. Sometimes the gun-carriages | found to consist of 48 cannon of various caliwould slip off the causeway and sink to their bers, two of which were 24-pound rifled hubs causing great delay and requiring the Blakely (English), 6,212 unprepared and 874 most herealean efforts in prying them out. But | prepared projectiles, 40,700 pounds of gunall obstacles were overcome, and on the morning of Feb. 12 the platforms were laid and six arms. pieces of cannon were mounted, commanding the Savannah River. On Feb. 4 three rebel gunbonts came down the Savannah River and opened fire on the battery, about one mile disand the others withdrew and returned to Sa-

Another battery, named Hamilton, was conboth channels of the Savannah River, and such its construction that the enemy's gunboats in as a soldier and gentleman. the river were not aware of the movement until it was too late to prevent it.

This battery completed the investment of constructed on Decent Island, commanding pounder, was posted considerably in the ad-

THE INVESTMENT.

teries. From that time until the 9th of April the troops were engaged in landing ordnance, ordnance stores, engineer material, etc., making fascines, gabions and roads, constructing gun and mortar batteries, depot and service magazines, and in building bomb-proof shelters for the cannoneers. Eleven batteries were constructed, mounting 36 pieces of artillery of various caliber, consisting of heavy mortars, Columbiads and James and Parrott rifles, as follows:

Battery Stanton, five 12-inch mortars, commanded by Capt. B. F. Skinner, 7th Conn.; Battery Grant, three 12-inch mortars, by Capt. Charles E. Palmer, 7th Conn.; Battery Lyon, three 10-inch Columbiads, Capt. L. H. Pelouse, 15th U. S. Inf.; Battery Lincoln, three 8-inch Columbiads, Capt. L. E. Tourtelotte, 3d R. I. Art.; Battery Burnside, one 13-inch mortar, Serg't James E. Wilson, U. S. Engineers; Battery Sherman, three 13-inch mortars, Capt. D. G. Francis, 7th Conn.; Battery Halleck, two 13-inch mortars, Capt. O. S. Sanford, 7th Conn.; Battery Scott, three 10-inch mortars and one 8-inch Columbiad, Capt. Pardue Mason, 3d R. I. Art.: Battery Sigel, five 30-pound Parrotts and one 48-pound James rifle, Capt. Seldenech. 46th N. Y.; Battery McClellan, two 84-pound and two 61-pound James rifles, Capt. H. Rogers, 3d R. I. Art.; Battery Totten, four 10-inch siege mortars, Capt. D. C. Rodman, 3d R. I. Art. the fort were worked continuously in three relieis.

In addition to these batteries a large scow had been brought around and through Lazaretto Creek, on which was a most effective battery of rifled cannon. The honor of constructing the batteries used in the reduction of Fort Pulaski is due to the 1st N. Y. Engineers, the battalion of which was under the command of Lieut .-Col. James F. Hall. The 46th N. Y., 7th Conn., 3d R. I. Art., 8th Me. and 76th Pa. furnished the fatigue parties.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, Capts. Graef and Sears, and Lieuts. Dalrymple and Brooks, of the Engineers, and Maj. Beard, of the 48th N. Y., rendered valuable assistance. The fatigue duty was excessive, especially on Jones's and Bird Islands, but it was in all cases most cheerfully performed. Individual acts of beroism and personal bravery were of daily occurrence. Nothing seemed too hazardous to undertake or too diffi-

THE SUMMONS. On April 9 orders were issued by Gen. Gillmore that "the batteries established against Fort Pulaski will be manned and ready for service at break of day to-morrow, 10th inst." Soon after daylight on the morning of the 11th Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, who had on March 31 succeeded Gen. Sherman in the command of | he had the care of his niece, the Department of the South, dispatched Lieut. James H. Wilson, Topographical Engineers, to Fort Pulaski, bearing a flag of truce and the following summons to surrender:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. TYBEE ISLAND, GA., April 11, 1862 To the Commanding Officer Fort Pulaski, Ga. SIR: I bereby demand of you the uncondition surrender and restoration of Fort Pulaski to the authority and possession of the United States, This demand is made with a view to save the effusion of blood which must follow the bombardment and as ault now in readiness to be opened. The number, caliber and completeness of the batteries now surrounding you leave no doubt as to what must be the result in case of your refusal, and as the defense, however obstinate, must eventually succomb to the assailing force at my disposal, it is hoped that you may see fit to avert the useless

This communication will be carried to you, under flag of truce, by Lieut. James H. Wilson, U.S. A., and military engineer, who is authorized to wait any period not exceeding 30 minutes for your an-I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

your most obedient servant, DAVID HUNTER, Major-General commanding. Pulaski was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FORT PULASEI, April 10, 1862.

MAJ-GEN. HUNTER, commanding U. S. forces, Ty-

Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date demanding the unconditional currender of Fort Pulaski. In reply I can only say that I am here to defend the fort-

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES H. OLMSTEAD, Colonel, 1st Ga., Commanding Post. THE BOMBARDMENT.

The order was then given to open fire, commencing with the mortar batteries. The first shell was fired about 8 o'clock a. m. from Battery Halleck, and the several batteries along the line opened fire one after another. The enemy followed this up successively with a vigorous but not very accurate fire. By noon on the 10th it became evident that the work would be breached. By the aid of a powerful telescope it could be seen that the rifle projectiles were doing effective service. As evening came objects were readered indistinct and the firing ceased, with the exception of two 13-inch mortars, one 10-inch mortar, and one 30-pound Parrott. These were fired at frequent intervals during the night. From observations made during the afternoon it appeared that some of the barbet guns of the fort had been disabled, and at least three of the casemate guns silenced. Thus far there had fate he plotted for the leading Jew, Mordecai.

On the morning of the 11th our batteries Esther's race was saved. returning a well-directed fire. By noon a breach was discovered which rapidly enlarged, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the fort hoisted the white fing. Shortly afterward Gen. Gillmore proceeded to the fort with his Aid, Lieut. Badenu. These were followed by Mai Halpine, Adjutant-General on Gen. Hunter's staff; Capts. Ely and Hawkes, of Gen. Benham's staff, and Lieut. John Irwin, U. S. N., accompanied by Lieut. James F. Hall, 1st N. Y. Eng., and Capt. Pelouse, Inspector-General of the Department of the South.

THE SURRENDER.

Gen. Gillmore entered the fort alone, the other officers, at the request of Col. Olinstead. remaining outside. After a short parley the terms of capitulation were negotiated and Gen. Gillmore returned to submit the articles to Gen. Hunter, leaving Maj. Halpine, Capt. Elv. and Lieut. Irwin to receive possession of the fort and garrison and to await the forces detailed for its occupation. These officers then entered the fort, the small-arms of the garrison Jud., 1:6, 7; Mt., 22:15, 22. having been stacked in the area and the men ordered to their quarters. The National officers Olmstead by his Adjutant, where the commissioned officers of the garrison were assembled. The garrison numbered 361, 24 of whom were officers, and consisted of five companies-three native Georgiaus, one German and one Irish. Upon the return of Gen. Gillmore the sur-

render of the fort was received on the following terms: First. The fort, armament, and garrison to be surrendered at once to the forces of the United

Second. The officers and men of the garrison to be allowed to retain possession of their private of-Third, The sick and wounded under the charge

of the Hospital Steward of the garrison to be sent under flag of truce to the Confederate lines. CHARLES II. OLESTEAD,

Colonel, 1st Ga. Brigadier-General, Commanding U. S. Ferces Tybec Island, Ga.

THE CAPTURED MUNITIONS. Upon an inventory being taken of the cappowder, and a miscellaneous quantity of small-

Col. Olmstead, the commanding officer of the surrendered garrison, struck all who came in contact with him as a man of superior character. He was apparently not over 35 years of tant. Battery Vulcan, as it was called, returned the fire. One of the vessels was struck, calm and reflective countenance, and mild and gentlemanly in manners. The conversation was entirely confined to the events of the siege, and did not take a political shape. He enterstructed on Bird Island, in the Savannah River, | tained the National officers in his own quarters nearly opposite Battery Vulcan, on Jones's while they were awaiting the arrival of the Com-Island, and mounted six guns, five of which | manding General, with a courteous hospitality were rifled cannon. This battery commanded and subdued geniality which won their hearts. Gen. Hunter gave him back his sword silence was preserved by the fatigue parties in as a compliment to his gallantry and courtesy

During the bombardment 5,275 shots were fired from the National batteries, of which 2,293 were from rifled cannon. The distance from Fort Pulaski on the Savannah side. The com- the batteries to the fort varied from 1,650 to plete investment of the fort dates, however, 3,400 yards. The total loss on our side was one from Feb. 22, when a battery of three guns was man killed. None of the pieces were struck. The appearance of the fort after the bom-Wilmington Narrows and Lazaretto Creek. bardment bore convincing testimony to the This was supported by two companies of the terrible efficacy of the fire of the National bat-46th N. Y. A guard-boat, mounting a navy 6- teries. Most of the barbet guns were dismounted or rendered temporarily unservicevance to intercept any messengers that might able, and the fort was completely breached. attempt to reach Fort Pulaski from this direc- | Exposed to such an ordeal, it is no reflection on Southern valor that the gallant Confederate Col. Olmstead was forced to surrender. Thus The first vessel with ordnance and ordnance | ended one of the most remarkable bombardstores arrived in Tybee Roads on Feb. 21. The | ments of the present age. For the completeforces then in front of Pulaski consisted of the | ness of its arrangements and the speedy effect 7th Conn., 46th N. Y., two companies of 1st N. of the firing, the investment and reduction of Y. Engineers, and the two Rhode Island bat- | Fort Pulaski stands without a parallel in the

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

annals of military engineering.

Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the International Sunday School Lesson Appointed for March 14. Est., 4:10-17; 5:1-3. [One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as

Our lesson is the story of Esther. We are borne back to the year 474 B. C., or back for over 23 centuries. The Book of Esther gives account of events occurring between the completion of the second temple—the one constructed by Zerubbabel-and the going to Jerusalem of Ezra. The interval between these two events is that between 515 B. C. and 457 B. C., a period of 58 years.

Two books of the Holy Scriptures are named from women, to wit, those of Ruth and Esther. Ruth was a Gentile, while Esther was a Jewess. Ruth married a Jew, while Esther married a Gentile. It is supposed the Book of Esther was written mainly by Mordecai, Ezra adding the last few verses. No allusion to Esther is made elsewhere in the Old Testament, and it is never quoted in the New Testament. One peculiarity about it is the omission from beginning to end of the word God or any other title for the Deity. Many hold the reason for such omission is the fact the book is a literal extract from the These batteries during the bombardment of Chronicles of the Kings of Persia. One fact is certain, that while we have in the book no word for God, we can see his hand, or Providence, all through it. The story covers about 10 years of history.

The life of Esther centered in Shushan. At that day Persia extended from India to Ethiopia, embracing 127 provinces. Palestine itself was one of these. Shushan was the Capital of that great empire. It was named Shushan from the abundance of lilies thereabout, but it is known most of all by Esther's history-Esther, of whose purity and modesty the lily's whiteness is the beautifulest emblem. It was a magnificent city-the receptacle of trophies from many a Persian conquest, a city of grandest architecture and greatest wealth and culture. There were the King's palaces and the nobles' mansions. Shushan is yet known. It is on the Ulai. Travelers wonder at the great rains there. How such debris confirm Bible statements! Explorers find pavement of floors which answer exactly to the description found in the Book of Esther. It is of bits of

red, blue, black and white marble. (1:6.) Mordecai was a Jew of the tribe of Benjamin. a descendant of the captives taken from Jerusalem to Babylon. He must have been quite an aged man at the time of our lesson. He was brother to Esther's father. As an uncle gits the blues sometimes!"

The central figure is Esther. Having been left an orphan, she was taken and reared by Mordecai. The word Esther means a star; beautiful name, indeed, for her, who shines out so fustrously in the galaxy of Jewish women; piety; for her, who brought light to Abasuerus, and who removed from the condemned Israelitish captives threatened darkness. The account says she was "fair and beautiful." Her Babylonian name was Hadassah, which means a myrtle, and that in turn, by botanical symbolism, signifies Love. Ahasuerus, the King, became incensed against his wife, Vashti, and,

and Esther became the Queen.

Persian princes, led on by Haman, the prime minister, became jealous of the Jews. They tried to humiliate the captive race. They made demands of them which could not be granted consistently with the peculiar religious opinions held by the Jews. Hence animosity originated between the two parties. At length, The reply of the rebel commander at Fort | Haman secured an order for the extermination of the detested foreigners. One hope is left. Esther is Queen. It is possible she can stir up in the King's heart sympathy for the ontlawed race. Mordecai is convinced it is her duty to attempt to save her own people; that if she decline, she and her family will rue the day of refusal; that Esther had come to the throne providentially, so as to be of service just at this nick of time. The law governing approach to a Persian King was very severe. The attempt was a question of life or death. Assassination was feared by the Eastern rulers. Indeed, this very Ahasuerus was slain in sleep. Esther well knew the Persian law that if one go to the King unbidden, he will die, unless perchance the King raise his scepter in forgiveness of intrusion. She sends word to Mordecai to gather the Jews together-to direct them to fast for three days and nights-and promises she will violate the law as to going into the King, saying, "and if I perish, I perish." At the close of three days she arrays herself so as most to gain the favorable side of the King, presents herself at the inner court of the palace, and ventures toward the throne. O. what a moment! Will he raise the scepter? If not, Esther will be a corpse within an hour, and the Jews will be fated. The scepter rises and Esther steps forward to touch it. Now she can make her request. We know the sequel. The leader against the Jews, Haman, met the

again opened with decided effect, the fort ber to enumerate at length. We notice several:

> 1. We see the power of women. De Tocqueville, having visited our country from France, said the "singular prosperity and growing strength of the American people is mainly the superiority of their women." If a nation can use such a power, it is time the Church should learn a lesson; time the Church should avail itself of this help; time for women to make themselves efficient as possible for Christ and His Kingdom. If Esther could serve a heathen King, it is time for Christian women to see what they can do for the King of Kings. Remember the account of Esther is in our Bible at the dictation of God himself.

2. Learn to be patriotic. Love your nation Never be ashamed of your race. Esther, though Queen, did not forget her down-trodden people. She even risked her royalty, yea, her head, in effort to save them.

3. See how persons who lay traps for others often themselves are caught. (Ps., 7:16; 9:15;

4. Observe the office of physical beauty. (Est., 2: 7; Apocryphal Book of Esther, 15:8.) were then conducted to the quarters of Col. | Even yet, and in our country, beauty plays its part in national matters. Senators and Representatives are not independent of this influence. The gallery tells on the floor. Esther, 5: I, also shows the utility of attractive dress

and winning toilet. 5. See in the life of Esther a beautiful illustration of the doctrine of special Providence. 6. Be anxious for your fellow-men condemned to punishment for sin. (Est., 8:6.) Try to rescue humanity. Be willing even to perish in the interests of salvation.



SI HAS A CLOSE CALL.

His Adventures With Co. Q Guarding a Forage Train.

"Company Q's bin detailed to go out 'n' help guard a forage train to-morrow," said the Or-derly one evening at roll-call. "You fellers wants to all be up 'n' dressed bright 'n' early. with yer cartridge-boxes full 'n' a day's rations in yer haversacks. Be sure yer guns is in good order, fer likely's not we'll have a squirmish afore we git back!"

The 200th Ind. had been lying in camp for two or three days, and the ambitious heroes who composed that regiment were getting tired of loafing about. Nothing chafed the raging patriotism of the new troops like a condition, however brief, of masterly inactivity. They refused to be comforted unless they were on the warpath all the time. Their ideal of a soldier's life was to take a rebel battery every morning before breakfast, storm a line of works to give them an appetite for dinner, and spend the afternoon charging with cold steel the serried columns of the foe, and wading around through seas of gore.

So Corporal Klegg and Shorty and the rest of the boys betook themselves with alacrity to | brambles. the work of preparation for the duties of the morrow. Members of the other companies watched the proceedings with jealous eye. They almost turned green with envy because they were not detailed for the expedition in-

morrer night!"

stead of Co. Q. "Say, Si," remarked Shorty, thoughtfully, 'hadu't we better write a letter home? Who knows but we'll be as dead as mackerels to-

"Fiddlesticks!" said Si. "What's the use o' havin' a funeral afore there's any corpse! better part of valor and kept out of harm's We've bin through one fight 'n' didn't git hurt, | way. 'n' I've made up my mind there's no use gittin' into a stew over a thing that may hap'n 'n' may not. Time 'nuff to fret 'bout it when it comes. I recolleck one thing I learned killed we can't help it, so let's not fret our gizzards!" And Si crammed a handful of hardtack into his haversack.

Si's cheery view of the case was not without its effect upon Shorty. Indeed, it cannot be outbuildings a little way from the dwelling. denied that there was a great deal of common | "Old man" Scroggs protested with profane vehesense in his homely, good-natured philosophy. Sooner or later every soldier who did not "peter out" came gradually to adopt Si's idea as the family," because there could not well have been governing principle of his military career.

"Shouldn't wonder if you was 'bout right, anywhere outside of Utah. after all," said Shorty, as he sliced up some bacon to have it ready for an early breakfast. and his wife and the big girls looked as if they

ridin' 'bout hyar this mawnin'; -mebby ye'll and held it with a firm grip, in spite of its strugrun agin 'em 'afore pight." "How many o' your boys is among em?"
"We'uns is all Union."

A mile further on those who were in the lead, rising to the crest of a hill, saw-or thought they saw-a few vagrant cavalrymen far ahead. The train was halted and dispositions were made to meet any emergency likely to arise. The men were ordered to "tumble out" of the wagons. The main body was formed in advance. A line of skirmishers was deployed in front and flankers were thrown out on either side. Thus protected, the mule

drivers again cracked their whips and the pro-

cession moved cautiously forward. "Now keep yer eyes skinned," said Si to Shorty, as they trailed along through the woods and fields and over fences, on one of the flanks. "If any of them raskils comes dodgin' 'round here let's try 'n' have the first crack at 'em, 'n' git the bulge on the rest o' the boys!" Keenly alert, with muskets loaded and capped, they crept carefully along, poking their noses into every thicket and peering around every building. It was clear that there would not be anything in the nature of a surprise if the whole line was as well taken care of as the particular point guarded by Corporal Klegg and his faithful friend Shorty.

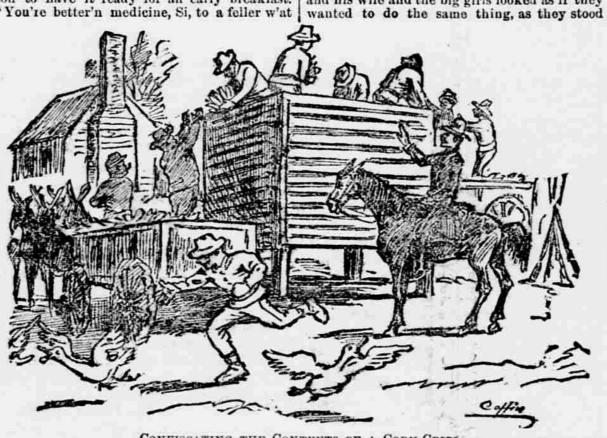
"It's some like huntin' squirrels up in the woods of Posey County, ain't it, Shorty?" said Si, as they forced their way through a patch of

"Wall, yes," replied Shorty; "but this 'pears to be rayther more excitin'. Ye know squirrels doesn't shute back at a feller like them pesky rebbles does, an' the fun 's all on one side. I reckon ef squirrels c'd shute there wouldn't be so much huntin' of 'em!" It was really a disappointment to Si that he found no opportunity to squint along the barrel of his musket in range of a foe. If any of his misguided fellow-citizens were in the

neighborhood they considered discretion the

In due time the Scroggs plantation was reached. A basty examination showed that there was an abundance of corn on the place to load the wagons, and arrangements for a sudin Sunday-school-let's see, it was 'S'ficient | den transfer of the property were quickly unto the day is the evil thereof,' or suth- made. A third of the force established a corin' like that. Strikes me that's a good passidge don of picket-posts around the marauding party, o' Scripter fer a soldier to keep pasted in his covering all the avenues of approach, with reupon the work of confiscation.

Part of the harvest had already been gathered, and the first assault was made on a wellfilled corn-house-one of a group of dilapidated mence, reinforced by the "old woman" and the entire family of children. We say "entire a more numerous progeny in one household The head of the family cursed and swore,



CONFISCATING THE CONTENTS OF A CORN-CRIBS

The preparations were soon made, and Co. Q went to bed early. In the morning the Orderly came around and stirred the boys up an hour before reveille, as they were ordered to be ready to start at daylight. The primary object of the expedition was forage for the animals, for her, who, as a star, may guide many a one | the supply of which had run short. Besides | that was to gather in something on his own hook that would satisfy his longing for a change from the regulation diet. This was always the unwritten part of the order to "go out forag-

Daylight was just streaking over the camp when Co. Q. equipped in light marching order, leaving knapsacks behind, moved out to where by a strange series of events, she was expelled the half dozen wagons detailed from the regimental transportation were ready for the start. Each regiment in the brigade furnished a company and the same number of wagons. The impatient mules were braying and flapping their ears, as if they understood that they were to be the chief beneficiaries of the raid.

"Pile in, boys!" said the Orderly, and they clambered into the wagons. The guards were permitted to ride until there were symptons of

Then the muleteers, bestriding the big wheelers," cracked their long whips like pistol-shots, addressed to the mules the usual of the picnic they would have when they got words of exhortation, and the long procession, drew out upon the stony pike and took a brisk trot. Considerable foraging had already been done in the vicinity, and it was expected the train would have to go out several miles in order to fully accomplish its object. The boys were in fine spirits and enjoyed their morning | cyclone, plucking the ears right and left. Bags, ride, albeit the jolting of the wagons gave them

a thorough shaking up. "I guess they forgot to put any springs in when they built these wagons!" said Shorty, as he shifted his position so that he might catch the bumps in a new place for a while. "Jest thinkin' that way myself," replied Si;

'but all the same, it beats travelin' on the hoof all holler!" Three or four miles out from camp the train was halted while the officers in command made quick since Ise bawn. You-uns all is powerful

inquiries of a cadaverous native who was sun-



A SPECIMEN NATIVE.

ning himself on the fence, and whose principal occupation seemed to be chewing tobacco and distributing the resultant liquid around in a promiscuous way.

"Good morning, stranger," said the officer; have you any corn on your place?" "Haint got a dog-goned ear left!" was the surly answer. "Some o' you-unses men wuz out here visterdy 'n' tuk every bit I hed." This may or may not have been true. Inquiries of this nature always developed the fact that it was a man's neighbors who had plenty of corn; he never had any himself.

"Thar's ole man Scroggs," he continued; "he lives a matter o' two mile from hyar. I 'low ye'll git sum if ye go thar. He growed a power o' cawn this yeah; he sold a heap, but I rockon he's got a right smart left." During this time a couple of men, sent for

that purpose, had been making a hasty examination of the outbuildings on the place. They reported that they could find nothing in the way of forage. If the man had any corn he had carefully concealed it. The train started hangin' on to the calf. I was allers a good on to pay a visit to "ole man Scroggs." "Say, old pard," asked Si as his wagon drove o' minnits."

past, "is there any rebs round here?" "There wuz a few Confedrit critter-men kets against the fence. Shorty seized the calf

wringing their hands, their eyes flashing fire; while the small-fry stood around and sobbed with a vague idea that some dire calamity had befallen them.

The old Kentuckia declared that he was a "Union man," and that he would demand of the Government full revenge for this outrage. It was noticed that there were no young men to the Bethlehem of purity, patriotism and this each man had a secondary purpose, and around as there should be, according to the economy of nature, to preserve the balance of sex in so large a family. The officer in command asked him where all his sons were. "Wall, I kaint tell yer 'zactly whar they is,"

was the reply. "They aint to hum jest now. I 'low they've got a right to g'way ef they want ter!" The officer had been informed that there were several representatives of the Scroggs family

in the rebel army. The old man's avowal of loyalty was taken for what it was worth. That it was not rated at a high figure was well attested by the appearance of the plantation a few hours later. Meanwhile the soldiers kept right along in

the duty assigned them. The corn-house was surrounded by wagons, the roof was gently lifted off, and in scarcely more time than it takes to tell the story six or eight of the wagons were heaped with the contents. The mules wagged their ears and brayed in anticipation back to camp. Then the force moved some distance and

attacked a large field of standing corn. The stalks had been "topped," but the ears were yet ungathered. The men started in between the rows and swept through that field like a baskets and boxes were pressed into the service, and as there were 1 t enough of these to go round many bore the orn to the wagons by armfuls. It did not take more than two or three hours to strip every ear from the field. A visitation of overgrown Kansas grasshoppers could not have done a more thorough job. "'Fo' de Lawd, boss," said an old darkey who had been roosting on the fence watching the spoilers, "I nebber seed de crap gaddered so smart, dat's shuah!"

But where were Corporal Klegg and his comrade, Shorty, while all this was going on? were cautioned to keep a sharp lookout, and and triumphantly exclaimed: for a time they obeyed their instructions to the

"Shorty," said Si, "I don't b'lieve there's self and came to his assistance. any seceshers in these parts, an' there aint any | But at this instant their ears caught the use 'n us both keepin' this thing up. You jest | sound of horses' hoofs galloping down the watch out awhile 'n' I'll skin around 'n' see pike. Si's quick perception told him that it what I kin find."

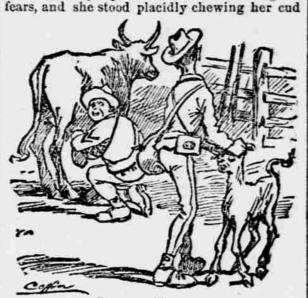
after again urging upon his companion the im- the terrified girl, who stood, white and speechportance of attending strictly to business. Si had not gone far till he saw, penned in a diately to rage in the breast of Si. He had not and give him new courage to stand up to the rack if they should happ A to get into a fight. | but Si found he hadn't any wind to spare to

minnit, quick!" Si's conscience smote him for calling Shorty from his duty and leaving the post unguarded, but the temptation was too strong for him to resist, and he yielded to the impulse to take the chances. Shorty came on the run, with eyes wide open, thinking his comrade had discovered some rebels hanging around.

"Look there!" said Si, pointing to the maternal scene that has been alluded to. "Let's have some o' that. We'll git over the fence 'n' you jest held the calf while I milk our canteens full. 'Twont take more'n a jiffy!" "We ortn't to leave the post, had we?" suggested Shorty. "Oh, there aint no danger," Si replied: "an'

besides, you kin keep lookin' out while you're milker, 'n' I'll fill up these canteens in a couple So they climbed over and leaned their mus

gling and bleating. The cow seemed disposed at first to resent the interference, but Si's persuasive, "So, bossy!" proved effectual in calming her "Jest as long as we're 'round, I s'pose!" said



SI AS A MILKER. while Si, spurred on by a guilty conscience, milked with all his might. The canteens were soon filled, and, without stopping to drink, Si and Shorty hurried back to their post of duty. All was quiet, and no harm had resulted from their brief absence. "Itold ye'twould be all right," said Si. "Now we'll jest empty one o' these canteens-here,

take a swig-'n' we'll carry the other to camp.

It'll be jest bully to have milk in our coffee Then they betook themselves to duty with redoubled vigilance, to atone for their derelictions. After watching for an hour without seeing anything, Si said he would take another

ittle turn around the place. Boldly advancing to the house, which was some distance in front of their post, he was met by a girl of about 18. She was rather pretty, but to Si's ardent imagination she was like a vision of surpassing loveliness. She greeted him pleasantly—for Si was a comely youth and if the truth must be told, he actually forgot for the moment all about his duty. When she said she would get him up a good dinner, and invited him into the house to sit while she was preparing it, he just went right along. But his conscience began to thump so loudly that after a few minutes he told her he guessed he'd have to go, but would be delighted to return in an hour and partake of her hospitality. "May I bring Shorty—he's my pard—'long with me?" he timidly asked.

"Certainly!" she replied, with a sweet smile; and Si went away, his nerves tingling with pleasant emotions to the very tips of his fin-

"Shorty," he said, as he came up to the latter, "I've struck it this time. Over to that house there's the purtiest gal I ever ---" "Wha-a-a-a-t!" interjected Shorty, with a look of astonishment; for he knew something about Si and Annabel-the girl he left behind him-and he was both surprised and pained at Si's treasonable enthusiasm.

Si easily divined his thoughts, for something of the same nature had already caused his own heart to palpitate in a reproving way. "Of-c-c-course-I d-d-don't-mean th-ththat, Shorty," he stammered; but she's a nice girl, anyhow, 'n' she's gittin' up a dinner le me 'n' you. Bet ye it'll be a nice lay-out, too!" Shorty did not feel quite at ease in his mind about leaving the post again, but Si assured him it would be all right. The peculiar circumstances of the case had sadly warped Si's judgment.

So they went to the house and were cordially greeted by their fair young hostess, who was flying around, putting the finishing touches to the meal she had prepared for them. "Jiminy, don't that smell good?" said Si to

Shorty in an undertone, as his sensitive nostrils caught the savory odors that arose from the nicely-spread board. The young Hoosiers stood their guns on the floor in a corner of the room, preliminary to an assault on the edibles.

"Ugh!" exclaimed the young woman, with a equettish shiver, "be them awful things "N-no!" said Si; "they wont hurt ye if ye don't touch 'em!"

Si was learning to fib a little, and he wanted to quiet the girl's fears. The boys were soon seated at the table, bountifully supplied with ham, chicken, eggs, bread and butter, honey, and all the accessories of a well-ordered repast. They fell to with an eagerness that was, perhaps, justified by the ong time that had elapsed since they had had a "square meal." Si thought that never in his

life had anything tasted so good. While they were thus engaged, without a thought of impending danger, the girl suddenly pened the door leading into an adjoining room. young man-who proved to be her brotherin the uniform of a rebel soldier, dashed in, and presenting a cocked revolver, demanded their unconditional and immediate surrender.

They were in a tight place. But Si proved equal to the sudden and appalling emergency. t flashed through his mind in an instant how the girl had "played it" on him. He made up his mind that he would rather be shot than be captured under such circumstances. Si sprang up, and the rebel, true to his word, fired. Si dodged, and the ball only chipped a



THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY GETS LEFT. piece from his left ear. There was not time to get and use his gun. With the quickness of a cat Si sprang upon him, and with a blow of his They had been stationed as sentinels near a fist laid him sprawling upon the floor. Dishouse, half a mile beyond, on the pike. They arming him, he placed the revolver at his head

"Now, gaul durn ye, you're my prisoner. I'd letter. Their vigilant eyes swept the surround- like to blow the top o' yer head off fer spilin' ing country, and no rebel could have crept up my dinner, but I wont do it this time. But on them without getting a pair of bullets from their ready muskets. They saw no signs of an enemy, and after a while it began to grow mobeen dazed and helpless at first, recovered him-

Shorty agreed to this, taking it as an order moments later escape would be impossible. less, contemplating the scene.

Si and Shorty dashed out of the house and corner of the barnyard, a cow with a full ud- started for the reserve, at the highest speed of der, from which a frisky young calf was busily | which their legs were capable. On clattered the engaged in pumping nourishment. A violent | horses, and a few shots from the carbines of the | my life. feeling of envy toward that calf began imme- swift-riding horsemen whistled through the air. Six feet at a jump, with thumping hearts and had a draught of fresh milk since he left home, bulging eyes, the fugitives almost flew over the and he felt that a little refreshment of that ground, throwing quick glances back at their into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered kind would be particularly gratifying to his pursuers, and then ahead, in the hope of catchinterior organism. It would strengthen him ing a glimpse of succor. "Shorty, if we --- only git --- out o' this ---

"I say, Shorty," he called, "cummere a finish the sentence. We must leave to the

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reader's imagination the good resolutions as to his future conduct that were floating in Si's mind at this critical juncture. He saw the awful consequences of yielding to the influence of that alluring young woman and her seductive dinner. What he had read about Adam and the trouble Eve got him into, in pretty much the same way, flashed before him. It was a good time to resolve that he wouldn't do

so any more. Shorty, long and lank, was swifter on his feet than Si. Hardtack and bacon had not yet reduced the latter's surplus flesh to a degree that enabled him to run well. Shorty kept ahead, but would not desert his comrade, slowng up for an instant now and then to give Si, who was straining to the utmost every nerve, and puffing like a locomotive on an up grade, a chance to keep within supporting distance. The soldiers of the reserve, taking the alarm. came out at a double-quick and were fortunately able to cover the retreat of Si and Shorty. The half-dozen cavalrymen, upon the appearance of so large a force, turned their horses and galloped away.

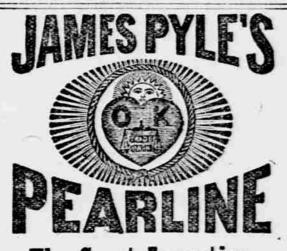
"Hello, Si," said the Orderly of Co. Q, "yer ear's bleedin'. What hurt ye?" "Fell down and scratched it on a brier!" said Si, as soon as he was able to speak.



A SCAMPER FOR LIFE. campfire, talking over the events of the day. "Don't ye never blow on this thing," said Si. 'It'd be a cold day for us if they'd find it out." "There aint no danger o' my tellin'," replied Shorty. "But, say, ain't that a 'nice' girl out

there?' "She's a mean rebel, that's what she is! But that was a smart trick o' her'n, wasn't it?" "Come mighty near bein' too smart fer us!" replied Shorty. "I don't want no more such close shaves in mine. You 'member the story of the spider 'n' the fly, don't ye? Wall, she was the spider 'n' we was two poor little fool

"Shorty," said Si, "I'd a mighty sight ruther be an angel an' have the daisies a-bloomin' over my grave than to have been tuk a pris'ner in that house. But that dinner was good, anyhow-what we got of it!"



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